



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

can be no better expressed than by the broken drainage lines usually employed. We find in this book, however, that the courses of the Salween, the Mekong, and adjacent systems are drawn in solid lines throughout, as if our information regarding these streams were complete. Likewise drawn are the tributaries of Lake Tchad, notably the Komadugu River of the Sudan, while the wadies of the Sahara are sketched with an unusual degree of boldness.

It is not intended to convey the meaning that other texts are not deficient in the same respects, or that there is any unusual number of defects in this work. On the other hand, we emphatically state that the book is one of the most valuable texts that could be found on a grammar-school teacher's desk. In short, it would be quite unfair to regard the above criticisms from any other standpoint than that of the fundamental conception of Geography.

It is a pleasure to say that Mr. King has a descriptive style equalled by few geographic writers, especially in its adaptation to the needs of elementary students, and for this, and for the clear elucidation of geographic types, the book constitutes a real and noteworthy contribution to Geography. Like King's Elementary Geography, the book is indispensable to every teacher of the subject.

I. B.

**Das Königreich Sachsen in Wort und Bild. Mit Unterstützung und unter Mitarbeit zahlreicher Behörden, etc. Herausgegeben von Leo Woerl.** xv and 558 pp. Plans of the Cities, 240 Illustrations, a Map of Saxony and Index. Woerl's Reisebücherverlag, Leipzig, 1906. (Price, M. 4.)

The fourth of this series of guide-books, which has achieved well-deserved popularity in Germany, both among tourists from abroad and the native population. Being only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by 6 inches in size, the book readily slips into the pocket. It is compiled on a rather original plan. It condenses into 26 pages a geographical description of the kingdom and gives an idea of its trade, industries, communications, and history. It gives a few pages to each of the leading cities, but prints excellent maps of them and calls attention to all their attractions and amusements. The peculiarity of the little book is that it takes in hundreds of smaller places, tells what they amount to and what their special interests are, points to roads or by-ways where a stroll or a drive may be enjoyed, or that may lead to some old castle, church, storied ruin, or picturesque outlook; and there are scores of small pictures, many of them photographic reproductions of these numerous things that are most enjoyable to see if the traveller has sufficient time to go into a little detail in his wanderings. Such a book may be made especially interesting when written about a country like Saxony, where a great deal of interesting history attaches even to some common objects. This guide-book seems to be peculiarly adapted for automobile, bicycle, or driving trips through the country. The fine map of the kingdom (in pocket) seems to show every hamlet in Saxony, with the roads leading to it.

**Studies of the Philippine Tribes.**—The latest studies of Philippine tribes are embraced in Vol. II, Parts 2 and 3, of the Ethnological Reports, which contain, first, a paper by Otto Scheerer on the grammar and vocabulary of the Nabaloi dialect of Benguet, among the mountains of northern Luzon near Lingayen Gulf. The tribe speaking this dialect is the Ibaloi Igorot, and numbers about 15,000 souls. The discussion of the dialect fills nearly 100 pages. This is followed by a short report by Edward Y. Miller on the Bataks of Palayan, who number only about 600 persons and live among the mountains of that island. They resemble somewhat the Negritos,